

SAN GIULIANO DIES AT ROME

Death of Italian Foreign Minister May Bring Italy Into War.

BUT DIPLOMATS HERE DO NOT BELIEVE SO

Marquis, Though Said to Favor Allies, Held His Nation to Neutrality.

Rome, Oct. 16.—The death of Marquis di San Giuliano, the Italian Foreign Minister, died at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon after a long illness.

Reports to the embassy have tended to discredit statements to the effect that the Italian people were eager to take sides in the European struggle unless their national safety was assured. Individual changes in the policy, he said, would not be likely to affect the policy.

Professor Ferdinando Martini is mentioned as the possible successor of Marquis di San Giuliano. Professor Martini is at present acting Foreign Minister and is considered one of Italy's most able statesmen.

Marquis di San Giuliano was often and not inappropriately called, was a Sicilian by birth and, like many others in that island, was a young man when he came to Rome. He was a Senator of the Kingdom, while his executive office at the same time were, successively, Under Secretary of Agriculture, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1899-1900, and Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1905 in the Giolitti cabinet.

His appointment to this latter place was largely for reasons similar to those which made M. Delcasse objectionable to the same powers when he was in the French Foreign Office. He was too aggressive an Italian politician and knew entirely too much about the foreign affairs of Italy and the affairs of other nations to please those who wished to make and keep the line of her partners in the Triple Alliance.

The marquis had personally explored, investigated, almost analyzed, Albania, the Balkans, the Trentino, Tripoli, Ethiopia and various other parts of the world. He was interested, and his masterful knowledge of them and his sympathy with Italian national aspirations were well known.

The Italian ministry was formed at Rome, however, and not at Vienna or Berlin, and he took office and held it. He initiated and executed the campaign in Tripoli, and then, when Austria-Hungary undertook the absorption of a large share of the Balkans, he was in the position of the upholding and promotion of Italian interests in that region.

There was an intense and not altogether unshared sentiment against him in Austria-Hungary, and it was to account the latter and his successor would not take the Italian confidence in the Austro-Hungarian and German negotiations and the Triple Alliance treaty in terms of the Triple Alliance. It was that sentiment which both morally and legally released Italy from all obligations under the Triple Alliance treaty in terms of the Triple Alliance.

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MARQUIS DI SAN GIULIANO.

SWISS PUT GERMAN SPIES OVER BORDER

Kaiser's Agents Expelled After They Start Hostile Newspapers.

Geneva, Oct. 16.—From the beginning of the war the Swiss authorities knew that a small army of German spies had entered the country, keen on obtaining French or English news at any price, but they were treated with contempt. Recently, however, these spies, emboldened, began to abuse Swiss neutrality. Under Swiss names they started to publish one-page newspapers in different towns, printed in German, giving only Wolf connections. They received all their dispatches over special wires from Berlin at great expense and offered the news for nothing to Swiss papers. The latter unanimously declined.

Severe measures have been taken during the last few days against spies. Many have been merely escorted across the German frontier and firmly requested not to return; others have received notice to leave within three days, while their papers have been suppressed. Switzerland is determined to remain neutral.

LIKENS THESE TO CIVIL WAR DAYS

Lord Cromer Recalls Spirit of North After German Early's Raid.

(By Wireless via London.) London, Oct. 17.—"The Spectator" publishes to-day a letter from Lord Cromer, wherein the writer says:

"The spirit which now prevails in this country reminds me very forcibly of that which I found in existence when I landed at New York in the summer of 1864, with the exception that at that time the Northern cause looked much more gloomy than our present prospects. At that time General Early had just made his raid, with the result that I went from New York to Washington to cross an inlet called Gunpowder Creek in a boat, the bridge having been blown up by the Southern forces. The dead were being buried within a few miles of the Capitol, at Washington."

"To such an extent was currency depreciated that an English sovereign was worth thirteen paper dollars, greenbacks. Trade in New York was practically at a standstill, and yet I never spoke of giving in. All were imbued with the fixed determination to fight the issue out to the finish, and with profound confidence that the finish would be in only one direction."

"That is what I think we all here feel about the struggle with Germany, and I am sure that our confidence in the result is equal to that shown by my American friends fifty years ago."

PRZEMYSL CHIEF WOULD NOT YIELD

Vienna, Oct. 16.—It is announced officially here that on the afternoon of October 2 the commander of the fortress at Przemyśl received, through a messenger under a white flag, the following request to surrender from General Radko Dimitrieff, in command of the Russian army of investment:

"Good luck, which left the Austrian army with its last successful encounters against our troops, has given me the opportunity of investing the fortress of Przemyśl, the defence of which has been intrusted to you. I assume that it is not possible to send you help from the outside."

"In order to avoid useless bloodshed, the present seems to me the right moment to propose to you negotiations for the surrender of the fortress. If you surrender it will be possible to obtain honorable conditions for yourself and your garrison from the highest commander in chief of the Russian forces."

"If your excellency wishes to begin negotiations I beg that you will communicate the conditions to our authorized delegate, First Lieutenant Wandam. I embrace this opportunity to express my high esteem to your excellency."

Austrian answer to this, which was sent immediately, ran as follows: "To the Commander: I find it beneath my dignity to give to your affronting proposition the answer which it deserves."

Commander of the Garrison of Przemyśl.

BRITAIN FRIENDLY TO U. S. SHIPPING

German Charge, of Effort to Smash Trade with Holland, Denied.

ONLY CONTRABAND HAS BEEN HELD UP

Revised List of Articles Liable to Seizure, Soon to Appear, May Clear Situation.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Oct. 16.—In reply to an inquiry concerning a report sent to New York newspapers from Berlin to the effect that Great Britain is capturing neutral ships "avowedly to break up American trade with Holland" it was stated at the Foreign Office that it was scarcely necessary to deny such an allegation.

"On the contrary," a high official in that department said to-day, "every effort is being made to interfere as little as possible with the commerce of America and other neutral nations, in so far as is consistent with the essential interests of Great Britain as a belligerent nation. Neutral shipping has been held up only where the cargoes were found containing contraband of war."

From another authoritative source a correspondent learns the important fact that within a few days the British government will issue the first revised list of contraband goods. This step is taken to remove the disagreeable uncertainty that has harassed American shippers. It comes as a climax to a long series of conferences between Ambassador Page and representatives of other neutral countries concerned and Sir Edward Grey.

Owing to the fact that materials which never before were used in war, such as petroleum and copper, are now in great demand by the belligerent powers and are therefore contraband, there has been considerable unpleasantness over the whole problem. The United States consistently urged upon his majesty's government the advisability of making definite announcements as to what is now considered improper for export to England's enemies, and the list, now almost completed, will remove all doubts on this score. The official who explained the situation said Great Britain's attitude toward neutrals was worthy of the warmest praise.

Individual shippers of the United States and Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Spain as well, were subjected to considerable annoyances, and naturally the British government is determined not to permit any merchandise to enter Germany if it could be prevented. But England is always loath to pay such money for the carrying of her warships as to be seized, even when such cargoes are clearly contraband. Furthermore, in considering the details of contraband declarations, the Foreign Office readily understood that to receive suggestions from neutral governments, and wherever possible put such suggestions into effect. The British attitude is that it is impossible to prevent the loss of contraband in the hands of neutrals, but the loss on individual cargoes will be refunded by Great Britain if she can properly do so.

NO HELP FOR SICK FROM PRINCE HENRY

(By Wireless via London.) London, Oct. 17.—Winifred Wrench, one of an English party just back from Rad Nauheim, where they were interned, tells that, in response to a request for help for some of the sick to be allowed to leave Germany, Prince Henry of Prussia telegraphed:

"I regret not to be able to help. War is war. We did not want it."

DIEDRICH PROTESTS AGAINST POWELL

Antwerp Consul Indignant at Alleged Usurpation of His Office.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Oct. 16.—The protest made against the alleged usurpation of the American Consulate in Antwerp by E. Alexander Powell during the bombardment of that city has been amplified by the Consul General, Dieckhoff, who also protested against Powell's assertion that Dieckhoff and Vice-Consul Sherman had deserted their posts.

The facts became known through Sherman's visit to the embassy here to-day on a mission to obtain advice during the German occupation.

While Sherman, owing to the State Department's prohibition against interviews, declined to discuss the matter for publication, it is learned that Dieckhoff is indignant at Powell's assertion, which he considers wholly unqualified. He has informed Washington that Powell had no authority whatever to usurp the American Consulate, and that, according to arrangements agreed upon by all the consuls in Belgium with Minister Brand Whitlock, Dieckhoff and Sherman closed the consulate and left the city when the shells began falling. Dieckhoff went to Ghent, Sherman to the Dutch frontier.

The latter, finding himself unable to return immediately to Antwerp, reported himself to the American Legation at The Hague and was advised by Henry Van Dyke to go to London forthwith and obtain a supply of gold. He leaves here to-morrow.

Dieckhoff returned to Antwerp on Sunday, and has been there ever since.

BELGIAN RED CROSS BRINGS 600 WOUNDED

Taube Aeroplane Drops Bombs Near Steamer as She Leaves Ostend.

London, Oct. 16.—The directors of the Belgian Red Cross arrived in London to-day with 600 wounded soldiers, the last of 15,000 who have been brought to England.

They left Ostend Wednesday morning, at which time 25,000 refugees, besides townspeople, were hoping to get away. As the Red Cross steamer left a Taube aeroplane dropped two bombs, which fell in the water a few yards from the vessel.

SCOTCH UNIVERSITY HONORS POINCARÉ

Official Reports by French War Office

Paris, Oct. 16.—The following official communication was issued here this evening:

"On our left wing the action continues vigorously. Everywhere we have held our own. At certain points we have gained ground, and have occupied La Venette, at the east of Estaires, in the direction of Lille.

"There is no important incident to mention on the other parts of the front, except an unsuccessful attack by the Germans in the region of Malancourt, northwest of Verdun.

"The progress indicated in the communication of yesterday has been confirmed.

"On our left wing the field of action of the allied forces extends at the present time from the region of Ypres to the sea."

Washington, Oct. 16.—The French Embassy to-day transmitted the following statement from its government:

"The Germans have advanced from Audenard toward Courtrai. The enemy occupies a line of defence at Merin-Armentiers-Givency. To the west of La Bassée he is in contact with our troops between that locality and Arras. A violent combat took place northwest of Lens to Vermelles, which resulted in our favor. We have taken Hannescamps, southwest of Arras."

The embassy also issued the following statement:

"An official telegram received this morning at the French Embassy states that there is no truth in the report from German sources that 'close to Rheims Cathedral two French heavy batteries have been located and light signals from one tower of the cathedral have been observed.'"

"It seems, from the spreading of this report, that it has come to the knowledge of the Germans that the destruction of the cathedral has been less thorough than they contemplated and that they mean to perfect their work, placing, as usual, the blame on the sufferers."

German Official Reports of War

Berlin, Oct. 16 (via The Hague and London).—An official statement issued here to-day says:

"The Germans occupied Bruges October 14 and Ostend October 15.

"An attempt by the Russians to occupy Lyck (East Prussia) failed, with loss of their artillery and 800 prisoners."

Washington, Oct. 16.—The German Embassy to-day gave out the following official wireless report from Berlin:

"Official headquarters reports that near Antwerp between 4,000 and 5,000 prisoners were taken, and that among the war booty are 500 cannon, 4,000 tons of grain and plenty of food, mail and cattle. The harbor works are undamaged."

The French attacks near Albert have been repulsed.

"The Russian advance in East Prussia has failed. The Russian attack with eight army corps from Warsaw and Ivanogorad has been repulsed."

Manchester, Mass., Oct. 16.—Konstantin Theodore Dunbar, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, announced to-night the receipt by wireless of a message from his home government as follows:

"Austrian troops have occupied the fortified heights at Starasol, east of Chyrow. Our attack against Stray and Sambor gained extensively north of Stray. Russian forces occupied the range of heights to the northeast in front of Przemyśl. Fighting also takes place on the banks of the San River, north of Przemyśl."

HAWAIIAN MARCONI STATION MAY CLOSE

24 Hours Given to Explain Announcement of Gunboat's Arrival.

MESSAGE WAS SENT IN CENSOR'S ABSENCE

The Geier, of German Navy, to Make Repairs on Engines at Honolulu.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Oct. 16.—Orders were sent to-day to Rear Admiral Moore, commander of the naval station in Hawaii, directing him to close the Marconi wireless station at Honolulu if the sending of a radio message announcing the arrival of the German gunboat Geier were not satisfactorily explained within twenty-four hours.

This action was directed by the President when Admiral Moore reported that the Marconi station had flashed the arrival of the gunboat during the temporary absence of the naval censor.

The gunboat had just arrived from Tsing-Tao, conveying the German steamer Lockson, which had been impressed into service as a collier.

The Navy Department made this statement:

"Inasmuch as this action constitutes a clear violation of neutrality, because it gave position to the radio message of a belligerent and his actual position, the Acting Secretary of the Navy has directed Admiral Moore to demand at once an explanation of this action by the Marconi station, which in case a satisfactory explanation is not received within twenty-four hours he shall close the Marconi station."

It was stated at the German Embassy that no official information regarding the incident had been received.

Officials had not been informed to whom the message, sent in the temporary absence of the naval censor from the station, was addressed. They said it did not matter; that any ship could have received the message from the air, including British and Japanese warships in the vicinity. It is in direct violation of the spirit of American neutrality, it was pointed out, for information as to the movements of another Secretary Daniels made this point very clear in ordering closed recently the Marconi stations at Siasconnet and Sea Gate, on the Atlantic coast.

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FREE STATE BOERS DENOUNCE REBELS

Gen. Smutz Says Burgher Army Is Not Needed to Crush Maritz.

London, Oct. 16.—A Reuter dispatch from Pretoria says:

"At a meeting of commandants, representing all the Free State north of Bloemfontein, held at Kroonstad, a resolution was unanimously adopted denouncing the rebellion started in the north of the Cape provinces by Colonel Maritz as a blot on the honor of the Free State."

The resolution pledged the fullest support of the commandants to the government and requested a mobilization of the burghers to crush the rebellion.

"General Jan Christian Smutz, Minister of Defence, thanked the commandants for their tender of support. He explained, however, that a mobilization was unnecessary, as it would put more men in the field than would be needed."

"The action taken by the Kroonstad meeting is considered significant in view of the fact that hitherto the province of the Free State were lukewarm regarding the campaign against the Germans."

ANTWERPERS MUST PAY \$10,000 A DAY

London, Oct. 16.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam quotes Councillor Langner, of Antwerp, as describing the situation in that city as follows:

"Antwerp now has a garrison of 17,000 marines and 2,000 officers, commanded by an German. As a war contribution the Germans demanded 300 hundredweight of potatoes daily, 2,000 bottles of wine, bread for the whole garrison, 85,000 cigars, 8,500 kilograms of meat and pay for the officers and soldiers, estimated at \$10,000 daily."

The correspondent adds:

CENSOR PROMISES NEWS FOR AMERICA

Says Even German Reflections on British Shall Be Cabled as Made.

London, Oct. 16.—Sir Stanley Buckmaster, director of the Official Press Bureau, at a conference to-day with American newspapermen, assured them that the British censor would be nothing in the dispatches which was not put there by the authors of the messages. He said that extracts from London papers which already had been censored could be cabled.

Official reports from Germany will be permitted to go through to America unchanged unless they seem to reflect unfavorably and untruthfully on the Allies other than England. "This stand is taken on the ground of fairness to the brothers in arms of the British."

"The Press Bureau is willing," said Sir Stanley, "to permit the readers of American newspapers to have the same basis for opinion as the readers of the London papers."

GERMAN TACTICS LEAD TO REPULSE

Failure on the Vistula Throws Forces Back to Poor Base.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Petrograd, Oct. 16.—Failure of their tactics of a rapid offensive against the Vistula has left the Germans in a difficult position. They are now twenty miles further back than on Tuesday and the position to which they have been thrown back is hopeless as a base for an army wherein cavalry is a great element, because of the insufficiency of water.

Everything points to the fact that the repulse of the German vanguard following their failure to get near the bridge of Ivanogorad will lead to disaster. From a strategic point of view, to complete their discomfiture, the Russians have defeated the Austrian army below Przemyśl, and by strengthening the column engaged the Russians can project a new army westward beyond the southern line of the Austro-German front.

Warsaw is placarded with government proclamations directing the inhabitants to pursue their ordinary avocations, and provincial officials have been sent to resume their duties along the line where the field force is engaged.

In the zone held by the Germans the inhabitants are being treated alike, therefore the enemy's ordinary avocations are being pursued. Stanislaus Lubomirsky, owner of a large estate near the front, learned that his estate was being looted by his mansion. They dug up four hundred bottles of old wine, and when they departed they took all his brother's dress shirts, donned them one on top of another and drove away.

PORTUGUESE CHEER FOR ALLIES IN WAR

Carlos Rangel de Sampaio, Portuguese Consul General in New York City, said yesterday that he had received dispatches telling of a recent popular demonstration in Lisbon in favor of England.

"Two days ago," he said, "the people turned out and participated in a most remarkable demonstration. They cheered England and the Republic of Portugal. There was a review of the troops by the President."

"Such a display of popular feeling goes to show what the attitude of the people is in the present war."

HAGENBECK BEASTS ON WAR RATIONS

Lions, Tigers and Polar Bears Feel Pinch of Starvation and Escape Is Cut Off.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Copenhagen, Oct. 16.—The firm of Hagenbeck has on its hands scores of wild animals, with no market. The firm had a contract for the delivery of wild beasts valued at \$50,000 to America, besides other big contracts with the "zoos" of belligerent powers. These, in the present circumstances, cannot be fulfilled, so now Hagenbeck is left with the lions, 70 trained polar bears, 45 hyenas and 87 elephants, besides five caravans, which ought to be on their way home to Africa or India, where their homes may be with their animals.

All these men and beasts must be housed and fed. The animals want fodder, and everything is getting scarce. Oats and maize are hardly to be had, and fish is almost impossible to obtain, and the only thing easily gotten is horse meat.

HOTELS IN LONDON DISCHARGE GERMANS

London, Oct. 16.—The agitation of the London press against the employment of thousands of Germans in the hotels of the city resulted to-day in an announcement that three of the large and fashionable houses were free of Germans and Austrians. This was followed by a similar announcement from two hotels in the Bloomsbury district.

Several important hotels, however, notably in the Strand, are managed by Germans, and English help is not desired. It is stated that in one case a score of English employes may be punished with closure of the business and confiscation of the prohibited stationery or other printed matter.

At order, it was stated, has also been issued admitting foodstuffs to Germany free of duty.

AMERICAN ATTACHE BARRED FROM FLEET

Hint That Leakage Might Result Causes Re-sentment.

ENGLISH DECISION HITS AMERICA HARD

French, Russian and Japanese Officers Permitted to Make Observations.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Oct. 16.—The first public discussion of the disinclination of the government to permit American naval observers aboard ships appeared in "The Daily Telegraph" to-day by a naval expert who usually is well informed. His explanation is not considered by Americans adequate, and it arouses resentment, for he implies that the presence of American officers might lead to a leakage of official secrets which must be guarded against. He also says definitely, what has been kept secret until now, that "the American naval attaché has been informed that he cannot go aboard."

This ruling against naval attachés hits America harder than any other world power. America and Italy are the only ones wanting naval attachés aboard the fleet, and it is probable that Italy would be content if she didn't have them, because she may become involved herself at any time. At the same time French, Russian and Japanese officers are permitted to make observations, and it is claimed that American officers are more likely to reveal secrets than they. "The Daily Telegraph's" expert says:

"Every necessary precaution must be taken to preserve the secrecy of our naval movements, for on that in some measure depends success. It would be disastrous if through carelessness of one of the foreign visitors information leaked out of a confidential nature."

It is this implication that is strongly resented, first because the British navy should know full well the character and standard of American officers and their reliability and discretion, and second because it is entirely within the power of the authorities absolutely to control not only the movements, but all communications of any foreign attachés.

"The Daily Telegraph" explains that all powers must be treated alike, therefore Americans, whose traditional friendship for the British navy, he mentioned, must be excluded. As far as military experts here can remember the government's refusal to permit observers is new in warfare. It has been the practice of all armies to permit official observers as an act of courtesy.

FRENCH AUTHORS WAR ON GERMAN

Paris, Oct. 16.—The executive committee of the French Society of Authors and Dramatists has decided to recommend to the French government the expulsion of the German members, Humperdinck, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Siegfried and Wagner.

Their calibre is 30.5 cm. or about 12 inches. They are built in sections, making them easy to transport, and can be assembled with dispatch.

"Early this year," says the writer, "I was present when some of these guns were tried out and put to the test. The test covered putting parts together, taking them apart, reassembling and mounting upon specially designed foundations; also the placing of the mathematical sights and range finders. All Red Cross badge in his possession. He was arrested last night among the Belgian refugees. He was taken to Dover Castle and was followed all the way by a hostile crowd."

GERMAN SPY UNDER ARREST AT DOVER

Dover, England, Oct. 16.—A German spy, in a Belgian uniform and with a Red Cross badge in his possession, was arrested last night among the Belgian refugees. He was taken to Dover Castle and was followed all the way by a hostile crowd.

TEACHER: Who can tell me the meaning of the phrase, "Your Watch Is Your Time-table?"

PUPIL: I can.

TEACHER: Well, Henry, what does it mean?

PUPIL: Why, if you want to go to Philadelphia, you look at your watch, and if it says twenty-five minutes past ten, you know that you can take a train at eleven o'clock over the New Jersey Central.

TEACHER: How do you know that?

PUPIL: Because the New Jersey Central Trains leave for Philadelphia Every Hour on the Hour.

Ask for and be sure you get a "Cravenette" and silk label stamp on cloth at collar

Look for this "Cravenette" and silk label stamp on cloth at collar

Look for this "Cravenette" and silk label stamp on cloth at collar

The finishing touch

Q The finishing touch in a Saks garment is not the ephemeral veneer of a flatiron, but the permanent result of tailoring which is good all through.

Q Almost any garment can be coerced into a temporary semblance of style, with the aid of an iron first, and a wooden figure afterwards.